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NEW AMERICAN PHALANGIDA

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In examining the Phalangida in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History, four new species and a new genus were encountered in some little-known groups of the suborder Palpatores. All the types of these new species are deposited in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

SUBORDER PALPATORES

ISCHROPSALIDAE

Sabacon jonesi, new species

Figures 1 and 2

MALE.—Total body length, 0.80 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.16 mm.	0.16 mm.
Femur	0.80	1.48
Patella	0.40	0.52
Tibia	0.80	1.80
Metatarsus	0.68	2.08
Tarsus	1.20	3.20
Total	4.04 mm.	9.24 mm.

	III	IV
Trochanter	0.16 mm.	0.16 mm.
Femur	0.60	0.96
Patella	0.36	0.44
Tibia	0.68	1.20
Metatarsus	0.64	0.96
Tarsus	2.00	3.20
Total	4.44 mm.	6.92 mm.

Dorsum of body with faint irregular lines; thickly covered with black spine-like hairs. Eye tubercle longer than wide, appearing to slant anteriorly, smooth. Venter and coxae thickly set with long black spine-like hairs. Body pointed posteriorly.

Chelicerae: curved inward, claws wide with long comb-like teeth. Proximal segment bearing a small raised area on dorsal surface.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.16 mm. long; femur, 0.40; patella, 0.40; tibia, 0.56; and tarsus, 0.28. Total length, 1.80 mm. Considerably longer than body, thickly set throughout with long hairs. Tibia and tarsus so thickly set with hairs as to give a very bristly effect.

Legs extremely long, heavy in comparison to the body, armed throughout with scattered hairs.

Dorsum brownish yellow with darker markings, eye tubercle concolorous except for two wide black patches which contain the eyes. Venter slightly lighter than dorsum, but almost concolorous; palpi, trochanters, and legs concolorous with dorsum.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Natural Well (Cave), Monte Sano, Madison County, Alabama, August 6, 1939 (Dr. W. B. Jones).

This species differs from previously described forms in the relatively greater length of legs and palpi and in the hairiness of the body and appendages.

Taracus gertschi, new species

Figures 4 and 5

FEMALE.—Total body length, 3.7 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.2 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	2.1	2.7
Patella	0.6	0.8
Tibia	1.6	2.1
Metatarsus	1.1	2.2
Tarsus	1.3	2.7
Total	7.1 mm.	10.9 mm.

	III	IV
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	1.4	2.1
Patella	0.6	0.9
Tibia	1.3	1.8
Metatarsus	1.6	2.4
Tarsus	1.7	2.5
Total	7.0 mm.	10.1 mm.

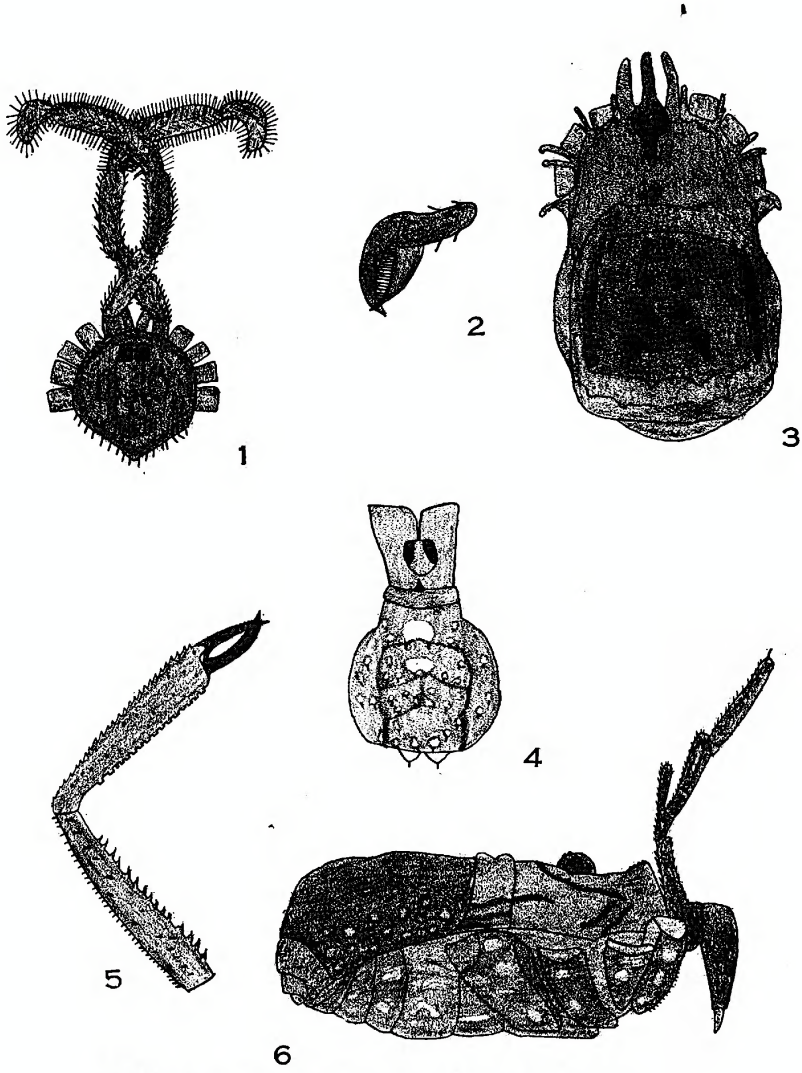

Fig. 1. *Sabacon jonesi*, new species, dorsal view of male.
Fig. 2. Idem, claw of chelicera of male.
Fig. 3. *Ceratolasma tricantha*, new species, dorsal view of female.
Fig. 4. *Taracus gertschi*, new species, dorsal view of female.
Fig. 5. Idem, chelicera of female.
Fig. 6. *Parodiellus projectus*, new species, lateral view of male.

Dorsum of abdomen irregularly covered with conical white blotches, each tipped with a black spine-like hair. In the median anterior margin of the abdomen there are two larger, white, raised areas, each with two points slanting posteriorly, each point tipped with a black hair. Cephalothorax smooth, except for the characteristic spine posterior to the eye tubercle. Eye tubercle not canaliculate, a row of small spine-like hairs around each eye. Venter, coxae, and genital operculum beset with numerous black hairs. Hairs more numerous anteriorly (on coxae and genital operculum), less numerous posteriorly, almost lacking at the end of the abdomen.

Chelicera: distal segment, 4.3 mm., proximal segment, 2.7 mm. Covered with numerous black-tipped tubercles and hair, more or less arranged in rows. The ventral surface of the proximal joint bearing spines. Body rounded posteriorly as seen from above.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 2.1; patella, 1.1; tibia, 1.7; tarsus, 0.6. Total length, 5.8 mm. Slender, all segments covered with numerous hairs, more numerous distally; tarsus covered thickly.

Legs: covered with scattered black hairs, moderately slender.

Dorsum of abdomen and cephalothorax brownish yellow, except for the white raised areas on the abdomen, eye tubercle concolorous with dorsum, eyes black. A very narrow median black stripe from the anterior margin of the cephalothorax to the base of the eye tubercle. Venter, coxae, trochanters, and legs concolorous with dorsum. Chelicerae brownish yellow, except for the claws which are deep black. Palpus likewise yellowish brown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from eastern Oregon.

This species shows its closest affinities to *Taracus spinosus* Banks; however, it differs in its greater size, relatively longer chelicerae, and the peculiar white, raised areas on the dorsum.

TROGULIDAE

CERATOLASMA, NEW GENUS

Cephalothorax with a club at each side of the anterior margin. Eye tubercle projecting forward in the form of a club, curved slightly ventrally. Eyes distinct from above. In this, as well as in *Ortholasma* and *Dendrolasma*, the eyes are situated on the eye tubercle and not carried forward as in some European forms. Tarsal joints: 16–21–19–21.

GENOTYPE.—*Ceratolasma tricantha*, new species.

This genus differs from all known trogulids in the form of the eye tubercle.

Ceratolasma tricantha, new species

Figure 3

FEMALE.—Total body length, 5.4 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.3 mm. without projections

	I	II
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	2.1	3.3
Patella	0.9	1.0
Tibia	1.2	2.7
Metatarsus	2.2	4.1
Tarsus	2.1	3.9
Total	8.9 mm.	15.4 mm.

	III	IV
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	2.0	2.7
Patella	0.6	0.8
Tibia	1.3	1.8
Metatarsus	2.7	4.1
Tarsus	2.3	2.9
Total	9.3 mm.	12.7 mm.

Dorsum finely granulate, cephalothorax with two club-shaped projections on the anterior part, extending about 1 mm. in front of the margin. These projections are slightly curved toward the median line. Eye tubercle black, the anterior margin extended into a dark blunt club extending anteriorly to the same distance as the club-shaped projections, thus making a total of three club-shaped projections on the anterior margin. The eye tubercle projection is slightly curved ventrally. On the median posterior margin of the cephalothorax, a small irregularly shaped black spot containing two low spines. Dorsal segments of the abdomen fused together into a plate, the first three segments with paired low black tubercles on the median margin. These tubercles becoming progressively larger and farther apart posteriorly. The fourth segment with a pair of large acute spines. The fifth segment with a pair of small spines closer together than the large spines of the preceding segment. The remaining abdominal segments with numerous tubercles on their posterior margin. The lateral margin of the dorsum with numerous spines and blunt tubercles. Venter and coxae only slightly tuberculate, the coxae having many very small black tubercles. The venter of the abdomen having very few. Coxae without lateral teeth. Abdomen rounded dorsally as seen from above.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.2 mm. long; femur, 0.4; patella, 0.1; tibia, 0.5; tarsus, 0.6. Total length, 1.8 mm. Palpus very small and lacking tarsal claw, curved in, between the projection of the eye tubercle and the club-shaped projections. Armed with a few hairs.

Legs: trochanters smooth, armed on either side by a projection from the lateral side of the cephalothorax. The projections surrounding

the trochanters are very small. Legs very slightly tuberculate.

Dorsum yellowish brown with numerous mottlings of black. Black markings especially numerous on the abdomen. Eye tubercle black shading into dark brown on the projection. Venter and coxae concolorous with dorsum. Trochanters concolorous with coxae, legs brownish yellow, darker distally with black mottlings. Palpus yellowish brown.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Clear Creek, near Forest Grove, Oregon.

PHALANGIDAE

Parodiellus projectus, new species

Figure 6

MALE.—Total body length, 5.5 mm. Cephalothorax, 2.3 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	1.8	3.4
Patella	0.7	0.9
Tibia	2.1	3.5
Metatarsus	2.7	3.6
Tarsus	4.1	8.6
Total	11.8 mm.	20.4 mm.

	III	IV
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	2.2	3.7
Patella	0.7	1.2
Tibia	2.0	2.9
Metatarsus	3.1	5.0
Tarsus	4.5	6.3
Total	12.9 mm.	19.5 mm.

Dorsum very finely granulate, median anterior margin of the cephalothorax with a few small irregularly spaced tubercles, more or less arranged in three rows. Venter and coxae smooth. Very small rows of teeth on anterior and posterior margins of coxae I and IV, and on anterior margin only of II, and III. Teeth on coxa II especially small, and similarly small on posterior margin of coxa I. Genital operculum armed only with a few scattered hairs. Eye tubercle low, not canaliculate. A few low irregulary spaced tubercles above each eye. Abdomen rounded posteriorly as seen from above. Penis straight shafted, long. Tarsal claw smooth, second maxillar lobes curved, lacking cheliceral spur. No supra-cheliceral lamella.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.4 mm. long; femur, 1.3; patella, 0.3; tibia, 1.1; tarsus, 1.7. Total length, 4.8 mm. Projection, 0.4 mm. long. Femur of palpus extending above the surface of the carapace about two times the height of the eye tubercle. Inner margin of the patella extended into a projection. Inner margin of the tibia swollen near apical tip. Tarsus narrower than rest of palpus. Palpus armed throughout with short bristles.

Legs: trochanters smooth, legs having small black spines arranged in rows. False articulations present in all metatarsi.

Dorsum brown mottled with black and white markings so as to give a gray mottled appearance, with a faint indication of a faint median dorsal stripe. A darker spot present on either side of the median line of the first four abdominal segments. Venter mottled as dorsum, coxae and legs yellowish brown mottled with darker brown markings. Palpus yellowish brown shading to light yellow at tarsus. Femur, patella, and tibia mottled with dark brown and white markings. Eye tubercle black.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Rogue River Valley, Oregon, April, 1934, alt. 1300 ft. (Fred Lawrence).

This form is related to *P. dorsalis* (Banks), but differs in a number of characteristics. It lacks the V-shaped marking mentioned by Banks on the dorsum. There are false articulations in metatarsus I, lacking in *dorsalis*. Inner margin of patella of pedipalps of *projectus* is extended into a long spur, while according to Banks the inner side of the patella of *dorsalis* is only swollen.